

## MERGING COAL INTERESTS.

Mr. Gould Concentrating Coal Interests On His Line.

## SELLS OSAGE PROPERTIES.

South McAlester, I. T., Mar. 23.—The largest coal deal in the history of the South McAlester district has been concluded, in which William Busby, of Parsons, Kas., president and principal stockholder of the Great Western Coal and Coke Company, acquires a controlling interest in the Osage Coal and Mining Company, the oldest coal company in this section. Mr. Busby has bought the two-thirds stock in the company owned by the Goulds for \$300,000. The remaining third is owned by the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railway. Mr. Busby, general manager of the coal department of the Missouri Pacific, was averse to the sale, but Mr. Gould said he wanted to centralize all coal interests in the mines along his own line, the Osage properties being remote from that system. The property includes three large shafts, seven coal leases, fifty coke ovens and several slopes and undeveloped mines. It is the oldest and one of the best paying properties in the territory. Mr. Busby puts men into the offices April 1, and on May 1 the Missouri Pacific relinquishes all control. Added to the great Great Western and Independent properties this acquisition makes Mr. Busby the coal king of Indian Territory. He first became interested in the territory six years ago, when he became coal sales agent of the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf railroad, a position he abandoned to become operator.

### The Golden Gate Treasure.

San Francisco, Mar. 23.—Among the passengers on the steamer Newport which arrived from South and Central American ports was Captain E. W. Johnstone and a party of treasure hunters which left here last November in the hope of locating the wreck of the side-wheel steamer Golden Gate which was burned to the water's edge off the Mexican coast in 1892. The Golden Gate carried much treasure. She took fire at sea and was sunk, all on board losing their lives. Captain Johnstone reports that the vessel submerged in eight feet of water had been located and the treasure, or some of it, found. He exhibits many sea corroded and partially melted gold coins in proof of his assertion that the treasure has been located and returns to this city to obtain appliances for recovering the gold that he feels assured is in the hull of the lost Golden Gate.

### Combine of Electric Lines.

Topeka, Mar. 23.—A deal has practically been closed whereby the Vineyard Electric Railway Company absorbs the old Topeka street railway system. The Vineyard company got a franchise last year to build a line from Topeka to Vineyard park. Later it got another franchise to run cars over some of the streets of the city and built several miles of track. Then it made a proposition to combine with the old company and after much bargaining the deal is practically completed.

### Telephone on Trains.

Topeka, Mar. 23.—The first Santa Fe train to be equipped with telephones allowing the engineer to talk with the conductor or anyone in the coaches, left Topeka last Wednesday. The train was made up of special car 318 and locomotive 64. The car carried General Manager H. U. Mulge to Kansas City, where he was joined by Superintendent J. E. Hurley and Superintendent F. T. Bolan. Edward Jolly, of Topeka, was in charge of the engine.

### Killed on Railroad Track.

Phillipsdale, R. I., Mar. 23.—Three women were instantly killed and a fourth was probably fatally injured while walking from Pawtucket to this place on the tracks of the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad. The victims in trying to avoid a train were struck by an engine on another track. The women were all under 30 years of age. They were walking on the tracks from their homes to the Glenyon dye works at this place, where they were employed.

### Beef Combine Fined.

Jefferson City, Mo., Mar. 23.—The Armour, Cudahy, Swift, Hammond and Schwartzchild and Sulzberger Packing Co., in the ouster proceedings brought by the attorney general of Missouri against the alleged beef combine were fined \$5,000 each in the Missouri supreme court and ordered to pay the costs of the case which amount to \$5,000. Unless the fines and costs are paid within 30 days the defendants will be ousted from the state so the court orders.

### Explosion in a Mine.

Springfield, Ill., Mar. 23.—An explosion of gas in a mine at Athens, Menard county, twenty miles north of Springfield, resulted in the death of six men and one being seriously injured. An entry in the mine had been for some time stopped up on account of gas and an attempt was made to open it by drilling another entry to allow the gas to escape. A miner fired through the stopped up chamber, causing an explosion of gas. Nine men were in the mine at the time.

## MISSISSIPPI FLOODS.

Train Loads of Men Are at Work Upon Sloughing Levees.

Memphis, Mar. 23.—The danger from the flood in this territory is considered to be practically over. The center of interest is now the situation south of Memphis, along the levees of Mississippi, Louisiana and Arkansas. There has been much wind and this has caused uneasiness for those points along the southern levees that are but a foot or more above the flood.

Natchez, Miss.—Spartan levee, ten miles above Vidalia, over which there has been so much uneasiness, is now a foot higher than in 1897.

Vicksburg, Miss.—A new danger point has appeared on the Mississippi river at Everton, three miles south of Rosedale, in Bolivar county. The main levee at that point is said to be sloughing badly. A train bearing several hundred laborers was rushed to Everton from Greenville. High northwesterly winds have prevailed, adding another element of danger to the situation.

Scores of refugees, many of them destitute, came here and the problem of what to do with them is becoming severe. Forty or fifty negro families living in the lowlands at Kollinston, this county, fled from their homes, a small protection levee having given away.

## WORST OF THE SEASON.

Cattle Men Think The Loss Is Incalculable.

Denver, Colo., Mar. 21.—The snow storm which reached this city from the west has proved to be the most severe blizzard experienced here this winter. The snow driven fiercely before a high north wind makes pedestrianism difficult and business is generally suspended. The storm continued throughout the night and the weather will become decidedly colder and especially in the northeastern portion of the state.

Within the city limits all the street cars with the exception of a few downtown lines were effectually stopped and trains have been stalled on some of the railroads. F. P. Johnson, a well known stockman, said if the storm should continue for twelve hours the loss of cattle will be incalculable. "The alert is of such dampness that it will stick to their hides," he said, "and will chill them so that they will die by the thousands."

### Accident Proved Lucky.

Leavenworth, Mar. 23.—The east-bound limited Rock Island train collided with the Union Pacific Leavenworth branch passenger at Lawrence and both engines were badly battered, but no lives were lost and no one was seriously injured. The Rock Island train was running at a speed of about twenty miles an hour when the two engines struck. The Union Pacific engine was torn from its tracks and badly battered, but the Rock Island engine was able to back out of the wreck. It was lucky that the incoming train struck the Leavenworth Flyer was on the main track farther down, and a terrible wreck would have ensued had these two trains met.

### Want The President.

Honolulu, Mar. 19.—An urgent invitation has been forwarded to the president, inviting him to visit the Hawaiian islands.

Washington.—While an opportunity to visit the islands would please the president immensely it would be impossible for him to do so without disrupting the entire schedule. That it was absolutely impracticable. President Roosevelt hopes at some future time to gratify the desire of the Hawaiians and his own wishes to visit the islands.

### Old Maps May Dother.

Montreal, Mar. 23.—Search in the Chateau de Bamesay by the request of Jas. Pope, under secretary of state, and one of the commissioners preparing the Canadian case for the Alaska commission, has brought to light two atlases of 1833 and 1834.

One of these gives a map of Russian America and British America in which the Lynn canal is shown clearly within British America. The maps will be exhibited in the Canadian case.

### Arrange For President's Visit.

Washington, Mar. 20.—Gov. Bailey, of Kansas, accompanied by Cyrus Lealand, had a conference with the president. Later they took luncheon with him. After making a recommendation for the appointment of Judge Wm. Hook of Kansas, to a vacancy likely to soon occur on the bench of the Eighth judicial circuit, they discussed with President Roosevelt arrangements for his visit to Kansas. At Topeka on May 1, the President will be entertained at dinner by Governor Bailey.

### Shipped Towns Are Begging.

Washington, Mar. 23.—The people of the states through which the president is to travel on his western trip have been besieging him for changes in the schedule. As a rule it is impossible to comply with such requests but where slight changes can be made by re-arranging the time within a state, they are being made. Mrs. Roosevelt and children during the president's trip will go to Oyster Bay, and on his return he will join his family and spend the summer there.

## BILL ABROGATES LEASES

Governor Instructed by Interior Department Not To Sign.

## QUARANTINE BILL IS VETOED.

Guthrie, Okla., Mar. 23.—Governor Ferguson vetoed the quarantine bill that was passed by the last legislature. His action in killing the measure was prompted by instructions from the interior department at Washington telling him not to sign it. The governor had expressed himself as being in favor of signing the bill and gave it out that he would. The interior department said that the bill abrogated leases made by the government in the Otoe Indian reservation and was worthless.

Henry E. Asp, attorney for the Santa Fe at Guthrie, said that the principal objection to the quarantine bill was that it abrogated leases made by the Oklahoma legislature was that by throwing an impassable line around the Otoe and Missouri Indian reservations it abrogated certain rights according to cattlemen who had contracted with the government for pasture within those reservations, and by reason of that fact was clearly unconstitutional.

"The importance of fair quarantine legislation to Kansas City can hardly be estimated," said Mr. Asp. "If the Matthews bill originally introduced and passed in the house, throwing a stone wall around all of Oklahoma, had gone through intact it would have meant that 150,000 cattle annually from the southern pastures which now come here would possibly have been deflected to the St. Louis market. The original bill was identical to the cotton growers, the oil mills and the cattlemen of Oklahoma, and whatever affects those interests unfavorably will have a cognate effect upon Kansas City, which is the natural market for the territory."

### No Foundation For Charges.

Washington, Mar. 23.—Secretary Root took official action on the charges made by Estes G. Rathbone against Brigadier General Leonard Wood. He made an endorsement on the papers saying that no answer to the charges was required from General Wood and no action will be taken thereon, that it was known to the secretary of war that the charges in every respect were without just foundation. The secretary refers to the part taken by the military governor in the postoffice cases in which Rathbone was a defendant, saying that General Wood at every step had the approval of the secretary of war and exercised only such control as was necessary as military governor. He refers to the game of Jai Alai and declares that the gift accepted by General Wood had no relation whatever to any official action of his, but was part of the expression of gratitude of the Cuban people toward the representative of the United States. To have refused the gift would have been discourteous and unjustifiable. The action of the customs officials in reference to the gift, the secretary says, was strictly in accordance with the law and official propriety. The endorsement closes as follows: "There is no foundation for the charges."

### President's Party of Thirty-Four.

Topeka, Mar. 24.—Congressman Curtis has received a message from the White House stating that the president's party through Kansas would be made up of thirty-four people. This includes the president, Secretary of War Root, Senators Burton and Long, Secretary Loeb and eighteen newspaper men, magazine writers and photographers.

### Thunder, Wind And Hail.

Chichester, I. T., Mar. 23.—The heavy rain which fell here brought destruction in its wake. The rain fell in torrents, accompanied with thunder, wind and hail and the streets of the town became veritable running rivers. It was probably the heaviest rainfall for the length of time it took, in this country for many years, and those who chanced to be caught away from home without rubber boots, mackintosh or an umbrella will not soon forget it.

### Cardiff Mine Explosion.

Cardiff, Ill., Mar. 23.—The fire resulting from the explosion in the Cardiff coal mine have burned the shaft timbers, and have destroyed the engine and machine room. The mine will be abandoned. No attempt will be made to recover the remaining bodies. Fifty miles in the mine were either killed by the explosion or drowned. The loss to the Coal Mining company will be upward of \$75,000. Four hundred miners were employed, and are preparing to leave town.

### Get-Rich-Quick Concern.

St. Louis, Mar. 23.—By consent of depositors, the United States district court ordered United States Marshal Morney to take charge of the affairs of the International Investment company, which was conducted by J. W. Hogue, and to arrange for a settlement. Hogue, who was indicted several weeks ago, after the failure of the concern, evaded service and has not been apprehended. The assets of the concern are placed at \$5,000 to \$10,000, which will pay less than 20 cents on the dollar.

## EXTRA SESSION OF SENATE.

Cuban Reciprocity Much Amended and Then Approved by Vote of 50 to 16.

11th DAY.

In the senate Mr. Money (Miss.) spoke at length against the policy of the administration in appointing negroes to offices in the southern states; taking the suspension of the Indiano positions in his state, as the basis of his speech. The senate agreed unanimously to print the speeches of Senators Morgan and Cullum in closing the debate upon the Panama canal treaty. The Cuban treaty was taken up and Senator McNary made his first speech in the senate in opposition to it. At the close of the debate, which was quite general, an hour was agreed upon for the following day to take a ballot upon the treaty. Several senators expressed a desire that Cuba would be long kept out of the United States; Senator McNary offered an amendment to the treaty inviting Cuba to become a state of the Union under its constitution and laws.

12th DAY.

The Cuban reciprocity treaty was ratified by a vote of 50 to 16; more than a three-fourths majority. A two-thirds majority was all that was required. Senator Cullum, chairman of the committee on foreign relations, announced the acceptance of two more amendments changing the per cent of tariff upon certain commodities. The amendment making the approval of the entire congress necessary was adopted. Other amendments were offered by opponents of the treaty and they were all rejected. Senator Newlands withdrew his amendment authorizing the United States to issue an invitation to Cuba to enter the union of states but gave notice that he would move when final action was taken by the next session of congress. Senators Allison and Cookrell took the treaty to the president and when they returned with the announcement that the president had no further communication to make to the senate final adjournment of the senate closed the session.

When the senate met a resolution was agreed to authorizing the committee on territories to sit during the recess to consider proposed bills relative to the district of Alaska.

### Kansas Mutual Life Case.

Topeka, Mar. 23.—Judge Hook of the United States district court rendered a final decree in the case instituted by D. M. Doggan against the Kansas Mutual Life Insurance company, for which receivers have been appointed. The attorneys for the insurance company and the attorneys for the complainant had agreed to a final decree. This ends litigation. The decree is to the effect that the transfer of the Kansas Mutual Life Insurance company to the Kansas Union Life Insurance company was fraudulent, and directs that the re-organization of the company be conducted under the provisions of the law governing such cases, enacted by the last legislature. The trustees or receivers are directed to ask the policy holders of the company for their ideas of plans for the re-organization of the company. There are about 7,500 policy holders.

### Kansas Men in Washington.

Washington, Mar. 19.—Governor W. J. Bailey and Cyrus Lealand, of Kansas, have arrived here. They came in response to a wire from Senator Long. Had ex-Governor Stanley refused the job on the Daves commission, Mr. Lealand would have been offered the place by President Roosevelt. Once upon a time President Roosevelt fired Lealand out of a pension agent job at Topeka. Since that, on a number of occasions, he has expressed regret at having acted so hastily. That was when he was turning down old leaders.

### Prize Fight Prevented.

Ardmore, I. T., Mar. 23.—Federal officials will not permit the prize fight between Jack Perkins of Kansas City and Sam Yates of Ardmore set for tomorrow. Extensive arrangements were being made when United States Attorney Johnson said that warrants, if necessary, would be sworn out against all of the participants. Determination of officials to prevent the fight is a great disappointment to the sporting fraternity. There was opposition from a large number of people.

### Manual Training Schools.

Topeka, Mar. 24.—The bill providing for manual training in the public schools of the state is a law. It provides for a 1/4 mill tax levy to equip each district school with a manual training department, and each city of the first and second classes with a manual training school. The state board of education shall establish the standard for teachers. Leading educators believe the cities will establish such schools, but that the country districts will pay no attention to it.

### Paris Is Pleased.

Paris, Mar. 20.—The announcement of the ratification of the Panama Canal treaty by the United States senate was received with satisfaction by the officials and others here who have long been interested in the project. In government circles the senate's action was considered to be an assurance that the United States will carry out the work begun by Frenchmen. Although the government of France has no connection with the Panama Canal company, it has always taken a deep interest.

### Earthquake And Plague.

London, Mar. 20.—A new volcano is vomiting large quantities of smoke and lava on Riri, New Hebrides. Earthquake shocks are being felt. The residents believed the volcano to be caused by submarine eruptions near the island. Large bodies of water being seen to fly upwards at times. The residents are much alarmed. Plague, has broken out on the French steamer La Prouse at Mouma, from New Hebrides. Four died. She has been quarantined.

### Missouri Officials Scared.

Jefferson City, March 23.—There is consternation in the state house. It has been learned that after charging the special grand jury, Judge Hazel made a supplemental charge relating to railroad cases. If the grand jury follows out the instructions of the court and the prosecuting attorney makes even a stagger at doing his duty there will be wholesale indictments, not only of members of the general assembly but of the constitutional officers.

## REPORT OF ARBITRATORS.

The Findings Of The Anthracite Coal Commission.

## COMPLETE AND RADICAL.

Washington, Mar. 23.—The summary by the Associated Press of the lengthy report of the anthracite coal strike commission shows that the findings are complete and radical. The impression which is freely expressed on all sides is flattering to its impartiality and to the conscientious purpose of the arbitrators.

So far as the issues of the strike are concerned the miners will seem to most persons to get the best of the decision. Their wages are advanced 10 per cent and a future provision is inserted in the report which gives them an advance of 1 per cent for every increase of 5 cents in the price of coal, the 1 per cent advance standing as the minimum wage. The sliding scale is to be fixed monthly. So far as the recognition of the United Mine Workers of America is concerned, no recommendation is made, but discrimination against the organization is provided against. The provision which places the election of permanent arbitrators in the control of the operators on the one hand and the majority of employees in each district on the other, ought to give to the union everything it has the right to ask. If it is able to secure a majority of miners in each district in its membership it will control the situation so far as the employees' side is concerned. And if it succeeds in this, it will receive recognition to all intents and purposes of the operators. On the question of the weighing of coal the report provides for check weighmen and docking bosses, when demanded by a majority of contract miners, their wages to be paid by the miners. The opinion of the arbitrators that there must be no discrimination or interference with freedom of labor will strike a responsive cord in public sentiment.

The probability is that neither the operators nor the miners will be altogether satisfied with the findings of the arbitration board, but this is rather a proof that the findings are fair and just than otherwise. There is seldom a controversy bitterly fought out on both sides in which there is not some wrong and some right on both sides; but to the average man it will appear that the miners get the most substantial findings, notwithstanding that in some particulars which may seem important to them the findings are either against them or no recommendation at all is made.

### President Castro Resigns.

Paris, Mar. 23.—An official dispatch has been received here from Caracas giving the causes which led up to President Castro's resignation. It shows that this action was not a mere formality, as some of the dispatches indicated, but was the outgrowth of serious conditions caused by the recent international entanglements. The dispatches say the main cause of the president's resignation was the troubles with Germany, which, besides being difficult of solution, have caused widespread alarm.

### Wichita Banishes Them.

Wichita, Mar. 23.—The slot machine will be no more in Wichita. Their day has passed. Mayor McLean, in compliance with the recently passed law, ordered the chief of police to notify their owners and lessees to remove them. Chief Burt carried out the orders of the mayor, and already many of the machines have been boxed up ready for shipment. Most of them will go to Oklahoma and New Mexico.

### Has Wife and Baby Girl.

Wichita, Mar. 21.—H. J. Morris, a Frisco brakeman, fell at Barrton under a moving freight car and his right leg was crushed below the knee. He was brought to the St. Francis hospital here and there is a chance for the leg to be saved from amputation. He is a young man and his young wife and baby girl were at the train to meet him. He was handling a car which was sent out on a switch and released by the engine when the accident occurred.

### Will Test The Elkins Law.

Chicago, Mar. 23.—The Western Passenger association adjourned after having been unable to reach an agreement regarding the Elkins law. One of the railroads, it is said, will institute a test case for the sole purpose of obtaining a decision on the law. It was decided to amend the rules of the association so that army and navy officers, their wives and members of their families can no longer get half rate transportation when traveling on private account.

### Hemp Marketing Delayed.

Washington, March 23.—The war department has received a cablegram from Governor Taft, stating that there was a temporary delay in getting the hemp crop of the province of Albay to the seaport on account of the bad condition of the roads and transportation facilities, but it is thought the crop will be marketed within two months. The cablegram was in response to an inquiry from the department based on allegations that the hemp crop of the province was not to be marketed.

## The "American Face."

A writer in London Health says that in no sense of the word is the American face distinctive, and there is nothing that will call it up in the mind from the world's group of Caucasian faces. The answer to this is that the American face is a composite, necessarily.

### Comfort for Church Slumberers.

Hitherto it has been considered a moral weakness to slumber in church. Now Dr. Dabbs, the editor of Vactis, comes to the rescue of the church sleepers with scientific facts. "You call it irreverence to sleep in church! Nonsense! It is only carbonic dioxide." The really irreverent person is he who permits the church to be full of this foul air.

### Establishes a Precedent.

A lady who was formerly prominent in New York society has secured a divorce from the French baron who married her for her money, and will resume her maiden name. This is the most extraordinary case on record. It was formerly supposed that no American woman would relinquish a title under any circumstances after once purchasing it.

### A Cure for Rheumatism.

Alhambra, Ill., March 23d.—Physicians are much puzzled over the case of Mr. F. J. Oswald of this place. Mr. Oswald suffered much with Rheumatism and was treated by doctor after doctor with the result that he got no better whatever. They seemed unable to do anything for him, and he continued to suffer till he heard of Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Mr. Oswald began a treatment of this remedy, which very soon did for him what the doctors had failed to do and they cannot understand it. This is the same remedy that cured Hon. Fred A. Busse, our State Treasurer, of a very severe case of Rheumatism some years ago and which has since had an unbroken record of success in curing all forms of Rheumatism and Kidney Trouble.

There seems to be no case of these painful diseases that Dodd's Kidney Pills will not cure promptly and permanently.

When an actor breaks down from overstudy he has to rely on his understudy.

Clear white clothes are a sign that the housekeeper uses Red Cross Ball Blue. Large 25c. package, 50 cents.

The man of many parts seldom parts his name in the middle.

Lewis' "Single Blunder" straight to cigar. Made by hand of ripe, thoroughly cured tobacco, which insures a rich, satisfying smoke. You pay 10c for cigars not so good.

No man can ever understand why women cry at a wedding.

Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children. Successfully used by Mother Gray, nurse in the Children's Home in New York, cure Constipation, Feverishness, Bad Stomach, Teething Disorders, move and regulate the Bowels and Destroy Worms. Over 30,000 testimonials. At all druggists. See Sample FREE Address A. E. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

All men may be born equal but they don't stay that way long.



Mrs. F. Wright, of Oelwein, Iowa, is another one of the million women who have been restored to health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

### A Young New York Lady Tells of a Wonderful Cure:—

"My trouble was with the ovaries; I am tall, and the doctor said I grew too fast for my strength. I suffered dreadfully from inflammation and doctored continually, but got no help. I suffered from terrible dragging sensations with the most awful pains low down in the side and pains in the back, and the most agonizing headaches. No one knows what I endured. Often I was sick to the stomach, and every little while I would be too sick to go to work, for three or four days; I work in a large store, and I suppose standing on my feet all day made me worse. "At the suggestion of a friend of my mother's I began to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and it is simply wonderful. I felt better after the first two or three doses; it seemed as though a weight was taken off my shoulders; I continued its use until now I can truthfully say I am entirely cured. Young girls who are always paying doctor's bills without getting any help as I did, ought to take your medicine. It costs so much less, and it is sure to cure them.—Yours truly, ANNE L. PRANG, 174 St. Ann's Ave., New York City."—\$5.00 per bottle if original of above letter proving genuineness cannot be produced.

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